THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 22nd September.

THE *Pioneer* says :—"The statements that have recently appeared in a Calcutta paper to the effect that the Government is about to issue a new loan this year, and also that a scheme for converting the four per cent loans into three and a half per cent securities is at present under consideration, are both entirely without foundation." We thought so.

IT is notified in *Army Circular* that the title of the head of the Military Works Department is changed from Inspector-General to Director-General of Military Works. The permanent administrative establishment of the Department is fixed at three Chief Engineers, namely, the Director-General of Military Works, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Command, and the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command: and seven Superintending Engineers, namely, the Deputy Director for Fortifications, the Deputy Director for Works and the Superintending Engineers for the following commands :—Presidency and Oudh, Meerut, Sirhind and Lahore, Rawalpindi and Beluchistan.

MR. Hume, so it appears, intends to enter Parliament. We had no knowledge of any such intention on his part before. We will, however, be glad to see him accepted. The London correspondent of the *Bengalee* writes :—"Anything concerning Mr. Hume is of interest to your readers. I may, therefore, tell you that he has been staying with Sir William Wedderburn at Lays, Ayrshire, during the past week. There is some likelihood that he may become the accepted Liberal candidate for the Ayr Burghs. Mr. Hume has been in communication with the leaders of the Ayr Burgh Liberals. There are various names before the constituency and nothing will be immediately decided. In the meantime Mr. Hume is visiting the five Burghers so as to become personally acquainted with the leading men. Probably, an opportunity will be made for him to speak (as an outsider, not as a candidate) at public meetings at Ayr and at Irvine about the 11th or 12th of September, so that the people may get an idea of his style, capacity and the other points on which constituents are apt to be interested. The first favourite among the possible candidates is Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., a native of Ayr, who has made a large fortune in Australia, and is expected to return to Scotland. Recent telegrams, however, state that he has accepted office as Colonial Treasurer of Queensland. If this is—as it doubtless is—a permanent arrangement, it would keep him away from the Burghs at the general election. A friend living in Ayrshire writing to me yesterday, says :—'I think Mr. Hume is second favourite, and, in the informal meetings we have been having he has certainly made a favourable impression, his being the son of Mr. Joseph Hume is a great point in Scotland. The chief difficulty in the way of Mr. Hume's being accepted is the necessity of his being absent in India while a general election may be sprung upon us.' So far as the next election is concerned, I do not think the Ayr Liberals need have any fear. No general election will take place this side of April next."

THE *Times* states that impartial observers say that Emperor William's conduct at the Manœuvres in Silesia proves his high military genius.

THE location survey of the Nellore-Guntur Railway has just been completed. A trial survey is about to be made for a line from Madras to Gudur and Nellore.

ONE or two deaths have just occurred from small-pox in Simla, and there are now several serious cases.

THE dacoits in the neighbourhood of Lalitpur, down in the direction of the Central Provinces, have been giving a great deal of trouble of late, so much so that Government have had to order the disarmament of the district. An additional Superintendent of Police, as well as extra forces of men from Jhansi and elsewhere, are being brought to the station; and a few days hence four separate bodies of sowars and armed police are to scour the country round. Colonel Ollivant, the Inspector-General of Police, is at present on the spot.

Tuesday, 23rd September.

AN enterprising attempt is about to be made, under the auspices of the East Indian Railway, to establish an agency for the house-to-house delivery of goods which have been conveyed by train, on the principle of the Parcel Carrying Companies in England. Messrs. Burn and Co., the firm who have embarked on the project, propose making their first experiment at Cawnpore by undertaking to carry the consignments of packages which are constantly passing between the large mills and the railway stations; while the Railway Company intend to help them by giving every facility in the matter of booking and taking delivery. It has been recognised that the establishment of a telephone system will greatly assist the new project; and it so happens that the Municipality and the commercial elements of Cawnpore are making a combined movement to get the sanction of the Local Government to a very complete and efficient telephone scheme which has been elaborated.

THE editor of the *Phœnix*, a bi-weekly newspaper published at Karachi, was, as the reader knows, recently prosecuted by Dr. Corkery, the Civil Surgeon of Shikarpore, for defamation. The defendant together with the printer was, however, acquitted by Mr. Steel, the District Magistrate of Shikarpore. The complainant lodged an appeal against this decision, and sought for a retrial of the case. The retrial having been granted, the editor and the printer of the *Phœnix* have been convicted. The editor, we are much concerned to learn, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The latter has been fined Rs. 100. The fines have been paid, but it is said that the editor intends appealing. The appeal will have to be heard by Mr. Dayaram Gidoomal, the Sessions Judge of Shikarpore.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* thus writes regarding the 'Henvey Circulars' :—"The circulars were either the work of the Government; the Foreign Office without its knowledge; or the Agent, Central India, past or present, of his own authority; or by some one under the Agent. It may be also that our correspondent has hoaxed us or he has been hoaxed himself. We have of course made some inquiries in this connection, but the Government is the party to clear up the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is a pity that the post of Press Commissioner was abolished, or we would have addressed him on the subject We used the word 'circulars,' following Mr. Bradlaugh; probably 'written memos,' or the like, would be the more appropriate expression. But it would make no difference with us and the public whether, as our correspondent avers, the document was meant to be placed in the hands of every Chief, or its purport was meant to be communicated to the Chiefs, in many cases, if not in all. And likewise it makes no difference whether the documents originated with the present politicals or their predecessors. The matter can be easily ascertained; and if the Government chooses to speak out, either here or in Parliament, we hope it will take the aspects of the case, as enumerated above, in its consideration, when doing it."

WRITES "Pen" in the *Times of India* :—"People are very fond of abusing India; but when the English mail arrives, and one reads what is going on in other parts of the world, one can hardly help admitting that there are good many advantages connected with a residence in India. People are not always going on strike out here. If you want to go any where by railway, you don't find that guards and engine-drivers have temporarily retired into private life. If you want to leave the country, you don't find all the steamers deserted. Dock labourers and *coolies* work away contentedly, if not very vigorously, and the great strike mania has not reached these shores. It is quite appalling to think of what would happen if our servants were to strike. We would be at once reduced to helplessness. But these things are to speak lightly of, and we will hope that India will remain what it is now—the most comfortable country in the world to live in." And so light is dawning upon people, who have constantly abused India and the Indian people.

Wednesday, 24th September.

IN the course of his speech at Poona, on the occasion of his visit to the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Lord Harris is reported to have said :—"A Commission sat in England a few months back. In its report the Commission did not confine itself to England alone, but drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the results of its inquiry, and expressed the belief that its proceedings were as important to India as they were to England and expressed the hope he would take it into consideration. The Government of India was thereupon asked to make inquiries, and it was now the duty of this Government to find out in what condition the education of of deaf-mutes stands. In the Bombay Presidency we have found out there are several cases apart from Mr. Walsh's admirable Institution, where instruction is given to deaf-mutes in local schools and with great success. I am happy to say so far. As far as the figures are concerned the proportion of afflicted persons in this country is smaller than at home. Further more, the Commissioners seemed to think the burden on the public in educating these unfortunate people was heavier here than at home, but I do not see that this should be so."

HIS Excellency then remarked that "from the happy faces of the pupils examined that evening it was obvious they took deep interest in their studies, and it appeared to be a great pleasure to them to appear there in public to show the advancement they had made in mathematics and geography. From what they had seen at that exhibition the public ought to see how advantageous it would be if more deaf-mutes could be attracted to the institution. That was the chief object of the exhibition to induce parents of deaf-mutes to send their children there. The chief objection on the part of the parents probably was that they believed their unfortunate children if sent to school would be made uncomfortable and unhappy, if not actually ill-treated, but the faces of the pupils examined that evening must have convinced all present that they were perfectly happy with Mr. Walsh."

THE *Capitalist* writes :—"In a recent issue we stated Rupee Paper would have sharp advance very shortly. The prices of both issues are now some six points higher, so that the accuracy of this statement is fully confirmed. But this improvement is of little consequence when compared with the rise in silver during the last nine months. Last November, before the American project for raising the price of silver was mooted, the white metal stood at 44*d.* per oz. To-day it is 54*d* per oz., or a rise of about 22 per cent., and no one is certain that another sharp advance is not in store. When it is remembered that the article that has thus increased its value by one-fifth is the medium of currency for the larger half of the globe some faint glimmering of the importance of the movement may dawn upon our minds. In the city here we see profits gained by investors in silver securities, and hear of Indian Civil servants receiving a bonus on their pensions, but little else in the movement comes home to us. But in Mexico the United States, Austria, Russia, India, and the East, the enormous rise in silver is watched with a feeling almost akin to awe. The United States by a supreme act of sovereign will has decreed that, from no reason but a desire to improve the position of the metal, it will buy up some 54,000,000 ounces of silver in a year. It is well known that a majority of the lower house are in favour of such a proposal, while the Senate will shortly have considerable additions of Senators from newly created silver States. Upon the crest of the wave of prosperity raised by the advance in silver it is urged that a bimetallic law might be passed next session. Indeed such a result would only be carrying the matter to its logical conclusion. At the present moment the United States has run up the price of silver to 54*d.* per once."

IN connection with Indian Police reform it is announced that the Government of India is considering the desirability of getting out from England the best possible men instead of using the failures at examinations for other services. Detailed proposals will be submitted by the Government to the Secretary of State in due course.

Thursday, 25th September.

IN a speech, made by Lord Cross lately in England he referred in the following terms to India :—"As he was at the head of the India Office, he did not like to say more than this, that under the two excellent Viceroys, with whom he had had the pleasure of serving, very much good work had been done. They had, at all events, absolutely defended the north-west frontier against all comers. They had taken advantage of the willing efforts of the Native States with which they were on the best of terms to accept the offer, which they had made to help in case any disturbance with a foreign foe should arise. He thought that was an excellent thing to have done. They have carried out great works of engineering in India. They had tunneled under one of the greatest mountains in India for a railways for defensive purposes. In south India, they were tunneling under another great mountain for a totally different purpose. They were going to turn a river through it which had been hitherto wasting its water in order to irrigate and fructify a vast tract of land, which was at present devoid of water, and, therefore, did not flourish at all. The position of the ryots and labourers had never been so well attended to as at the present moment, and he believed that India was flourishing as they wished to see it to do."

A MEDAL has been struck in Berlin to commemorate the acquisition of Heligoland by the Germans. On the obverse is a likeness of the Emperor William ; on the reverse is represented the sea, with a bird's eye view of the south side of the island, over which is hovering an emblematical figure of Germania holding the German flag. The inscription may be translated :— Acquisition of the island of Heligoland, August 9th, 1890."

THERE are some interesting "afterthoughts" on Cardinal Newman as a man of letters in the *Athenæum* —"As a boy Newman used to sleep we are told, with Scott's novels under his pillow. In later life his favourite poets were Crabbe, Southey and Byron. His prose models were—first, Johnson, and finally Gibbon. In the former respect Newman resembles Ruskin ; and the old lexicographer may thus claim to have formed the style of perhaps the two greatest prose writers of the Victorian age."

REPORTS received from Chittagong state that the Southern Lushai Country is absolutely quiet, and it is evident, therefore, that Lienpunga has not induced any of the Chiefs about Lungleh and Fort Tregear to join him in his hostile demonstrations.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been issued showing at the close of each financial year, from 1835-36 to 1889-90 inclusive the aggregate gross liabilities of the State. In the former year they were £845,4-9,577, and gradually decreased thence to 1854, when they stood at £789,511,392 ; but from that year they gradually rose again to £826,696,661 in 1857. There was a speedy decrease after this, the debt being reduced by 21 millions between 1868 and 1874 ; by 22 millions between 1874 and 1880 ; and by 26 millions between 1880 and 1886 ; since then it has decreased by 28½ millions, standing now at £684,964,150.

NOT very long before Carlyle's death, Miss Blanche Atkinson, who was sorely disheartened by her first efforts in the line of fiction, wrote to the author of "Sartor Resartus" asking him for literary advice. She received the following characteristic reply:—"A young lady's chief duty and outlook is not to write novels (especially not while she is ignorant of the world, and not even when, perhaps, she knows it too well), but by-and-by to be queen of a household, and to manage it queen-like and womanlike. Let her turn her whole faculty and industry in that direction; shove her own novel well aside for a good while, or for ever: and be shy even of reading novels. If she do read, let it be good and wise books (more and more *exclusively* those), which not one in ten thousand of the kind called 'novels' now is."

THERE are many rumours about the allotment of the several districts of Oudh in the re organization scheme. Bara Banki goes to Fyzabad Commissionership, and Rai Bareilly comes in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Lucknow. Lucknow and Rai Bareilly will be under one district and Sessions Judge, Unao and Hardoi under one, the Judge may sit either at Unao or in Lucknow. It is thought it will be convenient for both the districts if the Judge sits at latter place, then there are others who object to it on the ground that it won't do if the Judge is made to sit in o her than his own jurisidiction. Sitapur and and Lakhimpur will be under one Judge who will sit at Sitapur ; Partabgarh will be the seat of the Judge for Sultanpur as well as the Gonda Judge will have jurisdiction on Bahraich,

Friday, 26th September.

THE Afghan Governor of Kandhar has dismissed Mahomed Yakub Khan of Kadanai, who was believed to have instigated the outrage at New Chaman when some tribal *badmashes* fired into the enclosure and wounded a sowar. Mahomed Yakub had been appointed Khan of Kadanai by the mir, so his dismissal is yet another proof of Abdur Rahman's friendliness towards the Indian Government.

JUNAGADH has offered 150 sepoys and 50 sowars, and Bhownugger a transport train, 300 strong, towards the Imperial defences.

THE *Bombay Gazette* learns that the Osman Pasha on board the *Ertogroul* was not the Plevna hero, but a son of the commandant at Bussorah. The vessel was selected for the cruise strongly against the wishes of the Admiralty, being wooden, and the oldest cruiser of the Turkish fleet. She had on board 25 men who had joined the naval cadets for a course of practical seamanship.

IT is said that a cheque recently drawn by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the London and County Bank for £1,250,000 is the largest ever drawn. A former one by Vanderbilt for £700,000 had hitherto headed the list. Needless to say, remarks the *Daily Telegraph*, it was not made payable to bearer.

THE latest proof of the Government of India's sincerity in carrying out the recommendations of the Finance Committee concerning reduction of the Simla Exodus is, says the *Indian Daily News*, a decision to spend Rs. 45,000 (estimated) in extending the office accommodation there.

SIR Steuart Bayley, in a speech he delivered at Durbhunga the other day, referred in the following terms to the dissensions and violence which have of late given that town an unenviable notoriety :—"There is another point (the Lieutenant-Governor said) on which it seems incumbent on me to speak plainly on this occasion. You have referred to the duty of Government to exercise equal justice and to maintain peace between divers races and divers creeds ; but I would ask you, is this duty one which lies only on the Government ? I have no wish to minimise the responsibility of Government in the matter, but it is not much Government can do. Government can punish open violation of the law and breaches of the peace ; and be sure, gentlemen (said His Honor with emphasi) Government will do this, whoever may be the offender and whichever side may be guilty of misconduct. This may, and I hope will, check the violent form which the feeling that exists in your town has lately taken, but neither this nor any action which Government can take can go to the root of the evil ; and it is on you, gentlemen, as leaders of public opinion and as the most educated members of your respective communities, that it lies to influence your instructed fellow-countrymen in the ways of peace and harmony. It is your duty to try and moderate the ill-feeling that exists and by your personal example to show that you are anxious to live in harmony with your fellow-citizens, and to carry out the necessary basis of all citizenship to live and let live. It is with feelings of regret, and indeed of shame, that I heard of the recent proceedings in Durbhungah, and I look to you, gentlemen, both by your example and by your influence, to wipe away the discredit which has fallen on your town, and to co-operate with the Government authorities in maintaining, not only external peace, but also general private good feeling."

LAST Monday a constable attached to the Mahesh outpost, in the district of Hughly, in the course of a quarrel, assulted another constable, causing his instant death. The assailant was arrested at once.

A CORRESPONDENT from Shamnugger writes to us : "Yesterday afternoon a deaf person named Navakrishna Bhattacharjee was accidentally run over by a down goods train while crossing the line at No. 24 gate in the absence of the gate-man who had gone to the bazaar at the time. The gate is a few yards distant from the station. Some months ago a woman received a shock from a train at this very gate and died, though not immediately. People are constantly exposed to danger of life in this way. This is partly due to negligence and partly to the inability of the gateman to manage both sides (up and down) of the line especially in those places where large numbers of people are constantly crossing the line daily. It is a pity that such sad accidents should so often occur. The railway authorities should lose no time in employing two hands at these gates where danger is certain and thus prevent these accidents."

THE failure of the Cape of Good Hope Bank is causing great distress throughout Cape Colony, and numbers are ruined.

Saturday, 27th September.

THE Duchess of Connaught has been appointed Honorary Colonel of a Prussian Regiment that was formerly commanded by her father, Prince Frederick Charles.

The San Francisco News thus writes about the proposal of a northwest passage, connecting Europe with Asia, through the seas, which bound the north of the American Continent. "Had such a passage been discovered and found practical for navigation, the direct consequence would have been the saving of more than half the distance between western Europe and eastern Asia. While the construction of the Suez Canal has, in a great measure, solved the problem of short transit between Europe and Asia, there is still room for the consideration of a scheme, lately broached, to connect America with Asia, by means of a railroad runing to the most westerly point of Alaska, thence accross Behring's Straits, there only some fifty miles wide, to the most easterly point of Siberia whence railroads could run either due east across Siberia to St. Petersburg, or southeast to China. Behring's Straits are said to be at no point more than forty feet in depth, so that there would be no serious engineering obstacle in the way there. Such a railroad would mean land travel, on a great circle, between New York and China, and supposing trains ran at the same rates as they do on our trans-continental lines, there is no reason why the five thousand miles from New York to Cape Prince of Wales, in Alaska, should not be made in nine days, and the three thousand miles from East Cape, in Siberia, to Pekin in six days more, or fifteen days for the whole trip, in place of the twenty-nine days now taken up by rail to San Francisco and steam vessel to Hongkong. Russia has long been planning a trans-Siberian railroad, and would doubtless, do her share of the work on the Asiatic side. Canada would, doubtless, interest herself also in a line which would run largely through the dominion. At any rate, the scheme is not one to be pooh-poohed in an authoritative manner."

AN Army Circular relating to the employment of pensioned Native soldiers in civil capacities is published. The object is to popularize the military service among the recruiting classes of India, and pensioners will continue to draw their allowances, the receipt of which will in no way be affected by the acceptance of situations. Employment will be given to them in posts such as chaprasis in offices, durwans and chowkidars, pointsmen, gate-keepers, foresters, village and station postmen, warders in jails, &c. ; and pensioners in the first instance are instructed to apply to the Officer Commanding their regiment, the Circle Pension Paymasters, or the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Military Department.

NEWS has been received of the death of Mr. S. A. Hill, Professor of Natural Science at the Allahabad University, and Meteorological Reporter

THE third general election of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah will be held probably on the 17th December next.

A BENGALI is about to be appointed as head of the Police at Chandernagore.

THE Duke of Clarence has been gazetted Colonel of the Poona Horse.

THE East India Railway Company have adopted the 55 years' rule in the case of all their officers, leaving, however, power in the hands of their Agent to recommend that particular individuals should be granted extension of service.

AT the special request of the Czar, Sir Colvin Scott Moncrieff is going to Merv to inspect the irrigation works there, and will return to his post in Egypt in November.

MR. PARNELL has convened a meeting of Nationalists to be held in Dublin.

THE *Home News* understands that an extensive scheme of reorganisation for the India Office has just been approved, and will shortly be brought into operation. "It will follow the lines of the report of the recent Committee on the Home Civil Service, and will have the effect of retiring (on extra pensions) some of the senior clerks, with a view to filling their places with University men who have been attracted to the Service, and who are now employed on merely routine duties. The position of second-class clerks will also be considerably improved."

IT is hoped that the legislative business of the Simla session will be concluded by October 16th. The Select Committee's reports on all Bills remaining to be passed will be presented at next Thursday's meeting.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890 91.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the 29th *Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Stokes's Dynamical Theory of Diffraction

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the 1st *October at* 4½ P. M.
Subject: Rayleigh's Theory of the Colour of the Sky.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday*, the 1st *October* at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Composition of Water.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Thursday* the 2nd *October* at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Detection of Non-metallic elements.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 2nd *October* at 7½ P.M.
Subject: The Human Eye as an Optical Instrument and an organ of Vision.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Friday*, the 3rd *October*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Fraunhofer's Diffraction Phenomena.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S., on *Saturday*, the 4th *October* at 4 P. M.
Subject: Properties of Water and Peroxide of Hydrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 27th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF SIMLA.

The question of the municipal administration of Simla has again come to the front. It was hotly discussed nine years ago, and Mr. Allan Hume, who had then just retired from Government service, took a prominent part in the discussion. The Committee which administered the municipal affairs of the summer capital of the Government of India in 1881 was a wholly nominated body. In the month of August of that year the ratepayers held a meeting and voted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. They prayed that the constitution of the Municipal Committee of Simla be altered and that at least two-fifths of the entire Committee be appointed by election; that in future no alteration of, or addition to, existing taxation, and no project or series of projects involving an outlay exceeding Rupees ten thousand should be considered by the Municipal Committee except in a preliminary manner, until the same had been laid before, and explained to, a public meeting of tax-payers specially convened; and that in future the meeting of the Municipal Committee be open to the public and that all tax-payers be authorized to attend and listen to the proceedings; and further, that such proceedings, so far as they related taxation or important projects of expenditure, be published *in extenso* for the information of the public. Sir Robert Egerton, who was then at the head of the Punjab, in replying to the memorial, declined to alter the municipal constitution of Simla. Mr. Allan Hume, Secretary to the Simla Municipal Reform Committee, appointed at the public meeting referred to above, submitted a most able and crushing rejoinder, which mercilessly showed up the municipal administration of Simla in its true colors. He drove a coach-and-four through Sir Robert Egerton's so-called facts and arguments. Indeed Mr. Hume's rejoinder was simply unanswerable and Sir Robert left the case to be finally disposed of by his successor, as the term of his office was then fast drawing to a close. Fortunately, that successor was a man of broad views and generous sympathies like Sir Charles Aitchison. He dealt with the memorial of the Simla ratepayers in the manner which left nothing to be desired. He rightly came to the conclusion that Simla is a place in which there ought to be little difficulty in bringing into practical operation the principles in respect to self-government which have been laid down by the Government of India. Moreover, an important section of the community has memorialised the Government on the subject, and it is in His Honor's opinion, impossible to justify the continuance of heavy taxation in a community like that of Simla while holding from it all or nearly all voice in the disposal of the proceeds. The gist of the complaints made by the rate-payers of Simla was, of course, want of representation. Sir Charles Aitchison effectually removed the main cause of complaint by giving Simla a purely elected Municipal Committee. He did not deal with the other prayers of the rate-payers, as he rightly held that when the chief complaint—want of representation—was removed, all minor matters might be left to the consideration of the Municipality itself, after its constitution had been reformed. Sir Charles pertinently observed that if the reconstituted Municipal Committee of Simla proved capable of self-government, it should be competent to redress the grievances of the rate-payers.

It is needless to say that Sir Charles Aitchison's action in this matter did not commend itself to the approval of those narrow-minded Anglo-Indian officials, who have from the beginning been strongly opposed to the noble scheme of Local Self-Government with which the name of Lord Ripon will for ever remain associated. These gentlemen have set on foot a movement for securing a radical change in the municipal constitution of Simla. They have memorialised the Punjab Government on the subject for the abolition of the Municipality as it now exists. They would have the public believe that the Municipal Committee is not representative, and it has not been able to give satisfaction to the rate-payers in the discharge of the important functions entrusted to it. But the position they have taken up is based on statements which are misleading, inaccurate and opposed to fact. In their memorial presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab they urge that the Municipal Committee is not, and never has been, a fairly representative one; that in default of candidates the Government has had repeatedly to exercise its powers of nominating members; that there is but one candidate for each vacant seat; and that in every case of election, the number of votes polled by the candidate heading the list suffices to show the very small percentage of vote-holders who exercise their right of voting. The inaccuracy of these statements has been fully proved in the letter which the members of the Municipal body have addressed to the Local Government by way of reply to the memorial. They remark with perfect justice that if the Committee is not sufficiently representative, the rate-payers have only themselves to thank; and that they stand condemned either of apathy in exercising their duties of citizenship, or of culpable indifference as to the manner in which they record their votes. As a matter of fact, Government has never, since 1883, exercised its right of nomination in the Station Ward in default of candidates, and that it has only once done so in the Bazaar Ward, when no Native candidate presented himself. As regards the allegation that there is but one candidate for each vacant seat, it is pointed out that in the Station Ward only *once* there has been an election without contest, in 1886, when two particularly strong candidates sought and obtained re-election, and another candidate was elected unopposed. With respect to the allegation that in every case of election the number of votes polled by the candidate heading the list suffices to show the very small percentage of vote-holders who exercise their right of voting, it should be remembered that, in 1888, exclusive of the Government vote (which represents nearly one-third of the electorate) 59 per cent of the voters recorded their votes, while the total number of votes given was 1,036 out of a possible 1,498. In 1889, 56 per cent voted and 76 per cent of votes were recorded, and this result was attained, even though a considerable number of registered electors were unable to record their votes, owing either to absence from Simla, to non-payment of taxes, or to non-receipt of voting papers. The facts and figures given above effectually dispose of the assertions made by the memorialists as to the hopelessness of competing against the Government vote. The members of the Municipal Committee say:—"On this point we would only remark that in 1888, had the Government vote been eliminated, three of the elected candidates would have got in without that vote, and that in 1889 Dr. Harris and the Rev. E. Beatty would both have been elected without the aid of Government, the former indeed polling more than half the *registered* private votes. If further refutation of this statement were needed, we would recall the fact that in 1883 Mr. Walker came in at the head of the poll without the Government vote, while Mr. Tupper, C. S., a Government candidate, failed to be elected. Again, in 1884, Captain Lister was elected without the Government vote, beating a candidate who had the benefit of it. The above facts show, we think, that the framers of the petition have either neglected to ascertain, whether their statements are anything more than vague generalities, or have deliberately mis-stated the facts of the case in order to mislead the public."

The memorialists state that not only the Municipal Committee of Simla is a representative one, but that it has failed in the discharge of its duties. The latter allegation is quite as much unfounded as the former. The memorialists, in order to establish the position taken up by them, mention the grievous miscarriage of affairs in connection with the Town Hall. They also assert that the conservancy of the station is not properly attended to; that the water-supply is inadequate, and that the incidence of taxation is very heavy. With regard to the Town Hall, the present Municipal Commissioners emphatically disclaim all responsibility, and they are quite right. It must not be forgotten that the construction of this building was in a manner forced upon the Municipal Committee of Simla by the high officials who wanted to have a place of amusement provided for them at the expense of the rate-payers. When the proposal to build a "kursaul" was first made by the nominated Municipal Committee in 1881, Mr. Hume protested strongly against it, and conclusively showed that the investment would not be a profitable one. It is, however, a great pity that Sir Charles Aitchison did not at once set his foot upon the project. Instead of doing so, he left the question to be dealt with by the reformed Municipal Committee, and the Committee unfortunately succumbed to the pressure that was brought to bear upon it by the high officials residing at the summer capital of the Government of India. Strange to say that these high officials now turn round and blame it for having been weak enough to meet their wishes. This is an apt illustration of the truth of the Indian proverb which says that the very person for whose benefit you steal calls you a thief. With regard to the conservancy of the station it should be borne in mind that the sewerage scheme was drawn up and executed by Government experts with the sanction and approval of Government, and that it has not yet been carried out on its entirety owing to the want of an adequate supply of water for flushing the sewers. And the inadequate supply of water, it must not be forgotten, is due to a lack of foresight on the part of those who framed the original scheme, and in no way to the Municipal Committee. The water-works have, however, been a great boon to Simla. Previous to their construction, the supply from local springs averaged only one gallon per head; but now it averages over 4½ gallons per head in the dust season, and the present Committee has taken steps towards the preparation of a scheme, which shall provide for the requirements of 40,000 persons of a minimum rate of 8 gallons per head per *diem*. Of course the incidence of municipal taxation at Simla is very heavy. It is, indeed, heavier than in any other Municipality in British India with the single exception of Calcutta. But then the blame in this matter must rest where it is due—*viz.*, upon the Government which has forced on the Municipal Committee of Simla the task of carrying out extensive improvements without an adequate contribution from Imperial funds. The entire cost of converting a petty Hill station into a suitable summer capital of the Empire should not have been thrown upon the rate-

payers. Now that the members of the Municipal body have satisfactorily answered the allegations made by the memorialists, we hope very earnestly that Sir James Lyall will not grant the prayer of the latter and abolish the Simla Municipality.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

Such is the title of a mischievous paper which has appeared in a recent issue of the London *Times*. Its writer evidently belongs to the "forward" frontier school. He would apparently have Lord Lansdowne revive the "spirited" foreign policy with the execution of which Lord Lytton was charged by the Disraeli Cabinet in 1876. The main object of that policy, as the reader knows, was to reduce the Amir of Afghanistan to the position of a protected Indian Prince. In order to accomplish that object, Lord Lytton involved us in a wanton and costly war with Afghanistan, which seriously embarrassed the finances of the Empire. If Lord Lytton had possessed any knowledge of Afghanistan, he would have easily realised that no ruler of that country could be expected to accept the position of a protected Indian Prince. We should have thought that this proposition had been so clearly demonstrated by the second Afghan War, that no man with a head over his shoulders would again think of reviving Lord Lytton's "spirited" foreign policy. But we find we were mistaken. It appears that there are still many Anglo-Indian officials who have failed to learn any lesson from Lord Lytton's Afghan War, and the writer of the paper under notice seems to be one of them.

He begins by pointing out that the return of the Amir Abdur Rahman furnishes an opportunity for considering as to how our diplomatic relations with him can be improved. He insists on the necessity of our having some additional and more untrustworthy means than we now possess of placing our views before the Amir and of keeping him fully acquainted with what is happening in the other countries of Asia and Europe. The writer discusses our existing diplomatic relations with the ruler of Afghanistan, and says that they are based on the arrangement made with him in the summer of 1880, when the Government of India recognised Abdur Rahman as Amir, and on the convention or treaty signed at Rawal Pindi when he visited Lord Dufferin in the spring of 1885. Now, what was the arrangement made with Abdur Rahman when he relieved the Government of Lord Lytton from an extremely difficult position by accepting the position of Amir? The nature of the agreement was fully explained by Lord Ripon in a letter which he addressed to the Amir on the 16th of June 1883. In that letter Lord Ripon thus wrote to his Highness: "Still my view of the relations to each other of the two countries has throughout been that, in matters of internal policy and finance, India should not seek to interfere with Afghanistan, but should confine herself to the part of a friendly neighbour and ally. On these conditions, it would be in accordance with the practice of natives that Afghanistan should regulate her own finance and bear her own burdens, as she has always done heretofore. As regards matters of external policy, your Highness was informed in the communication from the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 20th July 1880, and again in my letter of the 22nd February 1882, that if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, *in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such extent and in such manner as might appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it; provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations.*" The arrangement made with the Amir by Lord Ripon in 1880 was clear and simple. His Lordship rightly held that it would be useless to enter into treaty engagements with Abdur Rahman. Lord Ripon knew very well that the Amir of Afghanistan may coquet with England or Russia, but his unruly subjects will go their own way without caring much as to what their ruler is doing. This fact should be carefully borne in mind by all who discuss our diplomatic relations with the Amir of Afghanistan and talk of improving them. The writer in the *Times* states that an agreement, treaty, or convention was signed by Lord Dufferin and Abdur Rahman at Rawal Pindi Conference in the spring of 1885. What passed at the Conference has, of course, been kept a profound secret; but we have good reason for believing that no agreement or treaty or convention was signed by the late Viceroy and the present Amir when they met at Rawal Pindi. There can be no doubt that it was generally expected at the time that the natural result of the Rawal Pindi Conference would be the embodiment of the mutual relations between England and Afghanistan in a formal treaty. But this expectation, judging by the inspired writings in the columns of the semi-official *Pioneer*, was not realised. Our contemporary thus described the result of the Rawal Pindi Conference:—"From what we have already written on the subject, our readers will have gathered the nature of the change that has come over our policy as the result of the recent conference. The development is singularly contrary to popular anticipation, which generally judged the Rawal Pindi ceremonies as a prelude to the opening of the road through Kandahar and the speedy departure of horse and foot for the Herat frontier. Far from this, however, the understanding arrived at seems to have loosened the mutual obligations between England and Afghanistan rather than to have drawn them closer. The integrity of Afghan territory, if it is no longer respected by Russia, will be sedulously respected by us The subjects of the Amir have a prejudice against the presence of foreign troops, even as allies on their soil; the Amir himself could not answer for the consequences if we should go to help him; and accordingly we are not going to intrude. Our task will be to watch the conflict, and come in when the Afghans want us. When he is really in extremities, the Amir has signified that he would have no objection to our coming to his assistance. In the meantime what he requires is, *not us, but arms, ammunition and money*'

Now, these observations should be carefully borne in mind by all who talk of improving our diplomatic relations with the Amir of Afghanistan. They should clearly understand that the Amir does not want Englishmen or English troops, but only arms, ammunition and money. He told the late Viceroy in plain terms that he could not answer for the consequences if Englishmen should go to his country. As a matter of fact, Abdur Rahman put up with the loss of Penjdeh rather than have English troops to help him. At the Peshawar Conference held in the spring of 1877 between Shere Ali's Minister and Sir Lewis Pelly, the former earnestly implored Lord Lytton to abandon the idea of placing British officers in Afghanistan. If Lord Lytton had had the wisdom to do this, we should have been again spared an unnecessary and costly war with the Afghans. The writer in the *Times* thinks that the consideration of our diplomatic relations with the Amir is likely to be forced upon the Government of India by his asking for some increase in the subsidy of 12 lakhs per annum which Lord Ripon granted him. He suggests that when the Amir makes this request, the Government of India should avail itself of the opportunity thereby afforded to obtain from him those diplomatic and commercial privileges which were not demanded before. The writer then goes on to indicate what privileges the Government of India should insist upon. The first and most essential thing in his opinion is the placing of reliable agents at Kabul and other places in order to procure trustworthy and regular news from Afghanistan, and the establishment of telegraphic communication between India and the Amir's capital in the first instance and further on afterwards. And the second requirement is the continuation of the Sind-Peshin Railway to Kandahar. The writer thus sums up:—"We require improved postal and telegraph facilities, greater freedom of entrance for our accredited agents to strategical places, a railway to Kandahar, and a fair and friendly commercial treaty. As these advantages are worth purchasing, we should be willing to increase the subsidy to the Amir, and to give him a stronger guarantee than he yet possesses for the continuance of his dynasty in the person of his next heir, if that heir is to be Habibullah. In order to arrange these delicate and important matters it is requisite that the Amir should be brought into personal contact and converse with some experienced Anglo-Indian official, which can only be done by the revival of the Durand Mission." A man who after a careful study of the history of our relations with Afghanistan could seriously make such suggestions for improving them must be either a lunatic or an idiot. The Amir will never give his sanction to the placing of British agents in his territory, to the establishment of telegraphic communication between India and his country, or the continuation of our railway to Kandahar. Our rulers have no idea of the feelings of profound suspicion and mistrust with which they are regarded in Afghanistan, and, indeed, throughout the East. It is an article of faith with the Oriental that if he allowed the English to obtain a footing in his country they will end with conquering and annexing it. Do what our rulers may, this strong belief can never be removed from the minds of Asiatic peoples. No amount of assurances and pledges, however solemn, will convince the Afghan that the English have no designs against his independence. He will not tolerate the Englishman's presence on his soil even as an ally. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the Amir would not like to have annual subsidy increased on the conditions mentioned by the writer in the *Times*, and that Lord Lansdowne would repeat the blunder of Lord Lytton if he insisted on Abdur Rahman's acceptance of those conditions.

THE INCOME TAX.

IN the latter end of May last, the Chamber of Commerce, in consultation with representatives from the British Indian Association, the Trades Association, the Defence Association, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, submitted to the Government of India a memorial protesting against the assessment, to the Income Tax, of the profits on goods consigned for sale to Agents in India. The Chamber at the same time embodied in the memorial a statement of the objections to the policy of an Income Tax, and to the manner in which the administration of the tax is conducted. It observed that no financial necessity for the revenue obtained from the tax now existed, and asked that the question of the continuance of the tax might be taken into consideration. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was in full accord with the views of the Bengal Chamber respecting the tax on profits realised by foriegn consignors on sale of their goods in India.

The British Indian Association also submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy a memorial on the subject. They felt themselves compelled to adopt the conclusion that it was perfectly impossible to levy an Income Tax on the profits of goods transmitted to India for sale on consignors' account, that a similar proposition was negatived so far back as 1863, and that if trade has considerably expanded since then, as it certainly has, the difficulties experienced in collection then, when trade was of 'much smaller proportions,' must have now immensely increased. The Association also took the opportunity to point out that the history of direct taxation in this country has been a record of successive failures to engraft on the revenue administration of this Empire a system, admitted on all hands to be unsuited to it; and that while the tax brought in a comparatively small amount of revenue, it caused much harassment and was the source of wide-spread discontent. They accordingly prayed that the levy of the tax on consignors' profits might be withdrawn, and that the tax itself, imposed in 1886 by the Marquis of Dufferin's Government, ostensibly under great financial pressure and to meet a special necessity, might be abandoned as no longer required.

The Government of India, referring to the subject of the profits of foreign consignors, entertain no doubts whatever as to the legality or

equitableness of levying the tax thereon, explain that the tax cannot be construed to be an import duty in another shape, but recognise the difficulties which must necessarily attend any attempt to estimate the profits. A percentage on the value of the goods may give rise to error, an agent in this country may not be able to state with accuracy the amount of profits, while the consignor, best able to do so, cannot be depended upon, as the Chamber of Commerce admitted, to furnish a true return in all cases. Considering "there would be no criterion which could be applied to test the returns of profits, unless at the risk of causing an amount of trouble and inconvenience which would be out of proportion to the revenue to be collected," the Government of India have decided to hold in abeyance the orders heretofore issued for the assessment of the profits of consignments. That what the different Chambers and Associations asked for has been conceded is a matter of satisfaction.

The Government while foregoing action have thought it necessary to defend the soundness of the principle which they proposed to carry out; they say that the foriegn consignor ought not to have an advantage over the trader or importer in this country. But it must be recollected that while either of the latter pays a tax once for all on the profits of his transactions, the former is, or rather was proposed to be subjected to the obligation of paying a tax twice over on the same transaction, *viz*: once in the foreign country for the profits accruing to him there on sales effected in India, and once again here for the very same profits, because they go to him from this country. The principle is almost on a par with that which was followed in the case of the transit duties; they were levied in every State or Province through which the goods passed, and both the trader and the consumer suffered. But whatever the principle may be, whether it is sound or untenable, we may very well congratulate ourselves that the Government have not proved slow to appreciate difficulties in the way of carrying out a principle, and to give due weight to troubles and inconveniences which its insistance may inevitably bring on. We ought to bear this doctrine in mind.

On the subject of the abandonment of the 'hated' Income-Tax, the Government of India are not as complaisant as in the case of consignors' profits. They say that they are unable to admit either that the tax was imposed in 1886 as a special and temporary call upon the country, or that the time has now arrived for its abolition. It is a pity that the Government letter does not quote what Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, the representative of the British Indian Association in the Council, said on the occasion, and what Sir Auckland Colvin said in reply; but admitting that no direct pledge was given, any one who was present there, or read the report of the debates, must have been convinced that this direct impost was not to be retained as a permanent source of Revenue. Sir A. Colvin's allusions to the security of life, property and trade, to the mercantile and professional classes, basking in the light and sunshine of the Government but contributing least towards its support, and much more in that vein were considered much more in the light of rhetorical flourishes befitting the occasion. 'Security of life and property,' 'a due share of the public burdens' are stock phrases which many speakers and writers have used, but no one has yet been able to measure their extent. Heedless of such language we find the Government admitting that "the financial difficulties of 1886 were the "occasion rather than the cause" of the introduction of the Income-Tax—a tax which was for the first time introduced into this country to meet heavy financial difficulties. The affinity between 'occasion' and 'cause' is so close that ordinary minds cannot differentiate the distinction, and when money was wanted and the Act was introduced they naturally referred to them as cause and effect.

As to the duration of the Act, Sir Auckland Colvin is reported to have said in reference to what fell from Mr. Steel on the subject 'that if the Government finds itself in a position to make remissions of revenue hereafter, the question of the Income-Tax should be put on the same footing and receive the same consideration as any other question of remission of revenue." The traditions and instincts of the people are against the imposition of a direct tax, which in whatever shape brought forward has never met with favor. It has, however, always been loyally accepted as a necessity and looked upon as a special provision for the needs of the country. The first Income-Tax imposed on a special occasion to meet a special want was abolished when the finances improved, and it is only natural that the present tax has always been looked upon in that light. That the remission of this tax should occupy the foremost place in the minds of men cannot be wondered at. The Government say that other measures have been adopted to increase the public revenues, and the payers of Income-Tax have by no means the first claim on a surplus. No reasons are given for this assertion and the question remains where it was. The absorption of the surplus designed as an insurance against famine, the increase of the duty in salt, the petroleum duty, and the imposition of a Patwari Cess in the N. W. Provinces are referred to. The re-institution of the Famine Insurance Fund is certainly a matter of the last importance, and this has been partly effected, the Patwari Cess is a local tax which had been in operation for ever so long and had only recently been given up, the petroleum-tax is a very small tax to which no body objects, while the Salt Tax is an indirect tax the effects of which are scarcely felt, whatever maudlin sentimentalists and humanitarians may say to the contrary, and the mistake once committed of reducing the tax, and since remedied, is not likely, to be committed over again. That the 'odious' tax should have a preferential claim seems to us to be beyond doubt. A high officer of Government, a Commissioner of Revenue, once said that it should be "the first to go," and all public officers are agreed that the popular sentiment is against the Tax. The cesses on land are also referred to; we would by all means say let them go, and along with them the Income-Tax.

The tax may be just in principle, but that it is unsuited to the people has been widely admitted. It is more than this, it is unfair in its application. There was a consensus of official and non-official opinion on this subject, when extended enquiries were made in the matter during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook; the evil may have lessened but has not disappeared. Salaries, pensions, annuities and interests may be assessed to a pie, but it is admitted that the information available for the purpose of assessing other incomes is always meagre and unsatisfactory, and that there are as great chances of over-assessment as of under-assessment. Troubles and inconveniences are caused on the one hand, and difficulties are met with on the other. Are not these potent factors for consideration? They have had their due weight in the case of consignors' profits. The principle of the political economists, that a supply meets the demand, was found unavailing to save life during the Orissa famine; it was after all found expedient to set that principle aside. The doctrine now laid down by the Government itself, as we have already observed, that a true expediency should override a principle howsoever sound, ought to be borne in mind, and the difficulties, troubles and inconveniences which are to be met with in the application of the principle of the Income Tax, howsoever just, ought to be removed by the abolition of the Tax.

We have not time for making any further remarks on the present occasion. We shall revert to the subject in a future issue.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor returned to town on Thursday last. The visit, short as it was, did honor to Sir Steuart's heart, for the object of it was to consult with the local authorities as to the best means of alleviating distress in the flooded districts. What measures have been determined upon are not yet known. But we venture to think that they will be on a sufficiently large and practical basis. Through communication on the Bengal Central Railway has been restored, but the breach beyond Bagula is yet unrepaired. The water is slowly subsiding and the distress of the people is as steadily increasing. The Board of Trustees of the Bengal Distress Fund have made a grant of Rs. 500, by telegram, to the sub-division of Basirhat, and of Rs. 1,000 to the District Judge of Nuddea, Mr. F. F. Handley, who is acting as President of the Relief Committee of that district. But a great deal has yet to be done which the Government must take up in right earnest. Sir Steuart Bayley left Presidency for Darjeeling on Friday last, when passing through a portion of the flooded tracts His Honor probably had some means of seeing for himself the extent of suffering.

WE regret to hear that Sir Steuart Bayley was suffering from a slight fever during the latter part of his tour which brought it to a rather abrupt termination. His Honor was better when he left Calcutta on Friday last and the trip to Darjeeling is expected to make him all right.

IT is likely, we understand, that the British Indian Association will take the initiative in the movement which is being organised to present a valedictory Address to Sir Steuart Bayley in December next when he lays down the reins of Government.

BABU Kunj Lal Banerji and Mr. H. M Rustomjee have been elected members of the Executive Council of the Reception Committee of the sixth National Congress.

THE Calcutta Small Cause Court will be closed from Monday, the 13th October, to Saturday, the 15th November, both days inclusive, on account of the *Dusserah* vacation, including *Mahalaya, Durga. Lakshmi and Kalee (Dewali) Puja, Bhratridvitia, Futteh Doaz Dohum* and *Kartik Puja.*

WE are requested to announce that the half-yearly meeting of the British Indian Association will be held at the Rooms of the Association on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

WE learn with pleasure that a marble bust of Lady Dufferin will be placed in the Dufferin Hospital, Cacutta, and a full-length portrait in the Town Hall, probably during the cold season. This will be some recognition of the services rendered by her ladyship to her Indian sisters.

WE regret to hear that the Viceroy had several attacks of fever since the commencement of the rains. Where then are the boasted sanitary virtues of Simla? It is positively unhealthy they say, and the Municipality has been positively threatened with interdiction. We trust His excellecy's winter tour will be so arranged as to benefit and not to further injure his health.

THE following notification issued by the Board of Revenue has been published for the information of the public:—"It has been brought to the notice of the Board that the obligation to affix one-anna revenue stamps on acknowledgments of the receipt of salaries exceeding Rs. 20 in amount is frequently evaded in the offices of merchants, tradesmen, attorneys, zemindars, contractors, shop-keepers, &c. The Board accordingly draw general lattention to Article 52 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, which enjoins that the receiver of any money or other property, the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees, must give a receipt bearing a non-judicial adhesive stamp commonly known as "receipt stamp" of the value of one anna, and that if he should give such receipt without the same being duly stamped, he is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 under section 61 of the Act. In convictions for the above offence the magistrate is empowered to grant any person who may have contributed to the conviction a reward to the amount of fine levied up to a maximum of Rs. 50." Can the Board enforce the giving of a receipt under the Section of the Stamp Act appealed to? If a receipt *be* given it must be stamped.

THE following telegraphic summary of the Viceroy's movements has been recieved by a comtempory from Simla:—

His Excellency leaves Simla on the 20th October, and arrives at Patiala on 22nd, where he will inspect the Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind troops. He will leave Patiala on the 24th, arriving at Deobound on the 25th; arrive at Ulwar the same day, and inspect the Imperial Service troops, and leave on the 27th; arrive at Ajmere on the 28th, and hold a levee and inspect the Marwara Battalion, the Erinpura and Deoli Irregular Forces, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Volunteers; leave Ajmere on the 30th, arrive at Chitor on the 31st, and reach Oodeypore the same day; halt till the 4th November, inspecting the Meywar Bhil Corps meanwhile; arrive at Ajmere *via* Chitor on the 5th, and arrive at Jodhpur on the 6th; witness a parade of the Sirdar Cavalry and leave on the 8th; arrive at Abu on the 9th. and leave on the 11th; arrive at Jeypore on the 12th, and leave on the 16th, arrive at Delhi on the 17th: hold a levee on the 21st; arrive at Agra on the 22nd, and hold a levee; halt at Agra till 3rd of December, holding a durbar on the 24th, visiting the Batesar Fair on the 25th, and Bhartpur, where there will be an inspection of troops, on the 28th; Deeg on the 29th and Fattehpur Sikri on the 1st of December; leave Agra on the 3rd, and arrive at Benares on the 4th; halt till the 8th, and arrive in Calcutta on the 9th, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

THE Government of India will proceed with the consideration of the Factory Bill next cold weather in Calcutta. Being desirous of ascertaining by local enquiries the views of the mill operatives themselves it has appointed a Commission of enquiry consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, President; Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, C. S. I., Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C. I. E., and Mir Mohamad Husain, Assistant Director of Land Records, North-West Provinces.

The Commission will be assisted by the following persons in their own provinces:—

Bombay: Mr. Narayan Meghaji Lokhandaw; *Bengal*: Babu Rasik Lal Ghose; *North-West Provinces*: Mr. Eramji Manakji, Foreman of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills.

The questions to be considered are the limitation of hours of work for women, the definition of a young person or child, hours and nature of work for children, holidays for women and children, etc.

It is important, continues the Resolution, that the report is to be placed in the hands of the Government by the middle of November. The enquiry will commence in Bombay in October, and be continued in the North-west Provinces, and concluded in Calcutta.

"A VOICE from Central India" in the *Indian Mirror* states that 'the real author of the recent circulars regarding the boycotting of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was Sir Lepel Griffin. If this be the fact, *Indian Daly News* can understand it.' We are not surprised at this information. Sir Lepel is quite capable of it.

A TUMULTUOUS scene occurred at the Courthouse, Tipperary, on Thursday before the Court was opened, owing to the police excluding the public from admittance. The police in the scrimmage that followed freely used their batons, and Mr. John Morley narrowly escaped a blow from one of them. Mr. Harrison, M. P., was less fortunate, and his head was severely cut. The magistrate had to adjourn the court.

THE Vice-President of the Liverpool Moslem Society has sent a letter to the *Times* in which he protests against the production of Mahomed on the English stage as being offensive to the Mahomedan subjects of the Queen. He therefore appeals to Government to intervene.

THE following is the latest "illustration of the iniquity of the child marriage system" which a reforming journal is able to give. "An old Hindu in a certain village, holding a good position, lately married a girl about half the age of his own daughter by a first wife. Although the family were in easy circumstances, his daughter was required to live not merely in the same house, but actually in the same room as the father and the child step-mother. Her objections were lightly treated, and she, therefore, took the law into her own hands, and left the paternal roof-tree." We confess the point of the 'illustration' is wholly lost upon us, and if anything it only proves that child-wives are not treated in the brutal way that Hindu husbands are graphically depicted to be fond of. The dutiful daughter of course found protectors outside home. It is then gallant 'protectors' that are the greatest champions of reform and their occupation is not likely to be gone in a hurry.

THE *Englishman* appreciates the taste for sports among our young men. Naturally, says our contemporary, "the late victory of a Bengali football team over a team of English soldiers has attracted some attention at home. The comment of one journal is that 'if the game was placed in the fashion English boys practise, the victors must be very unlike their forefathers; we cannot but fear also that the same must be said of the vanquished.' Skill, however, as well as physique goes a great way in achieving success in football playing, and with the development of a taste for manly games in Bengal, we are glad to be able to say that the physique of the Bengali youths is improving. The development of this healthy taste is now all the more necessary, considering that Government very properly insists upon good physique of its servants. The Civil Service Commissioners according to the latest advices will require severer physical tests of the candidates than heretofore.

OPPOSITION to the maintenance of the Income Tax continues inspite of the recent discouraging reply of the Government of India to the representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. A representation is about to be, if it has not been already, sent on behalf the Assam planters for repeal of the tax on the following grounds:—

(1.) That the reason given for its imposition *viz.*, the very low rate of exchange, is now no reason as the exchange is higher now, (and likely to continue so) than it was for years before the Income-tax was imposed.

(2.) That the tax is one-sided and does not really tax the income of India.

(3) That it is an obnoxious tax, and does not collect sufficient money to make up for the trouble and annoyance it causes.

(4.) That planters have a special grievance against the tax, in that agriculturists are exempt from the tax, and under this head proprietors do not pay, whereas the planters who do the work (agricultural work) are taxed, and this not only on their salaries but even on their share of the profits, *viz.*, on their commissions. These commissions vary with the profits, and are a direct share of the profits of an agricultural pursuit.

THE next Fine Arts Exhibition of Calcutta will be opened on the 20th of December.

WE regret to read in the *Indian Mirror* that a youngman, named Gunamani Das, has met with his death at the Medical College Hospital, under circumstances of a very melancholy character. A few days ago, the deceased along with several other young men were exercising on the horizontal bar in a house in Entally and while going through his portion of the performance, fell to the ground, receiving fatal injuries to his spine. This points to the necessity of properly regulating athletic sports among our youngmen. While desirous of encouraging them in all possible ways we have for sometime felt that there is some thing radically wrong with the manner in which these sports happen to be conducted. In some of the Government and private schools and colleges qualified and responsible instructors are engaged to superintend the boys' play and exercise; but most of the clubs and *akras*, as they are called, are managed by the boys themselves, which is objectionable for more than one reason. There is no proper supervision in many instances, and the appliances are defective, and the wonder is that accidents of the regrettable character noted above are not more frequent. Added to this, discipline also suffers considerably by the system now in vogue, and the chances of the boys going astray are also great. It would, therefore, for many reasons be desirable to have a central guiding authority to look after these things, and it behoves the leading clubs to see in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, what can be done in the matter.

BABU MOHENDRA NATH BOSE, the Judge of the Principal Small Cause Courts at Magura, Jhenida, and Narail, retires, on a well-earned pension, from the 1st of October next. His place, we are glad to see, will be taken by Babu Amritalal Chatterjee, at present of Alipore. Babu Amritalal is one of the best members of the Service, and we congratulate him on his promotion to a prize appointment. In recognition of his qualities as a man and as a Judge the Alipore Bar entertained him at a dinner yesterday.

THE Director of Public Instruction has notified for general information that the Transfer Rules for Colleges, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st May 1889, apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Law Departments of Colleges. In this connection the *Dainik* says that a rumour is afloat in the town that Mr. Scoble, the Law Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, is in communication with the Judges of the Calcutta High Court as to the legality or otherwise of disaffiliating the Ripon College. We have no reasons to believe that the rumour is correct, for if His Excellency the Chancellor were to take legal opinion at all he would look to the learned Advocate General as the first law officer of the Crown. The High Court Judges are no proper advisers in the matter.

SYED MAHOMED MEHDI HASSAIN KHAN, *alias* Badshah Nawab, of Patna City, has offered to make over Government securities, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000, to found a scholarship of Rs. 5 a month and two prizes of Rs. 10 each for award to Behari Mahomedan students of the Anglo-Arabic School in Patna in commemoration of the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to that school.

Mr. Rice of Burma who had been charged with defalcation of public revenue as a judicial and executive officer has been acquitted. The jury found him not guilty by a majority of three. There has been no hard writing in the Anglo-Indian press about any miscarriage of justice though the dissentient jurors numbered three. It is doubtful, however, if in the face of Sir Charles Crosthwaite's evidence of Mr. Rice's admission of guilt he will be retained in service. Sir Charles also deposed that Mr. Rice asked him to compound his felony and to accept the amount of defalcation.

THE East Africa Company is but just formed. But trouble is already reported from the scene of their operation. Nine Germans having landed at Vitu in opposition to the wishes of the natives, a quarrel ensued, and the Germans opened fire, whereupon the natives attacked the Germans and killed eight of them. The French, the Danes, and the Portuguese successively tried to injure the East India Company long before the Germans, and they failed. Who can say if the East Africa Company like its Indian prototype may not be big with the fate of nations and of empires! What the great Mogul of Delhi was to the East India Company, the Sultan of Zanzibar is said to be to the East African.

THE Archbishop of Goa has publicly and solemny interdicted the Church in which the troops are said to have killed ten persons. The public accept this announcement as an indication that the Archbishop is desirous of manifesting his abhorrence of the violent action of the Government. Telegrams have been despatched by the popular party in Goa to the King of Portugal praying His Majesty to protect his loyal subjects. The Viceroy of Goa is, however,

inactive. A later telegram says that fourteen more of the popular party have been killed by the soldiery and eleven wounded.

A STATISTICAL wag, working on the data furnished by the Health Society, comes to the conclusion that nearly one out of every million women falls a sacrifice to a want of a strict law of consent. This is, "in the language of the Society a preventible waste", and should not be permitted. Turning now to a case of waste of human life it appears that the risk of death is one out of every hundred in the case of child-birth. This has been calculated by Dr. Macan and published in Dr. Playfair's midwifery. This is an enormous waste, and it comes to a great deal more if all the formidable diseases incidental to child-birth be taken into account. This is a preventible waste, and the wag holds that it can be prevented by a judicious administration of the law of consent. Dr. McLeod says: "Lycargus, the famous Legislator of Sparta, held that 20 years was the nubile age for woman. I believe that he was not far wrong." The wag has no doubt about it. He accordingly recommends that the Society should move the Government to change the word 10 into 30 in the Penal Code, and thereby quietly effect an enormous saving of human life. We do not care to risk an opinion on the argument of the wag, but we feel that he is not unreasonable. The amount of moral good that would be effected would be immense. By the way it appears that in Dr. McLeod's lecture on the nubile age of women the learned Doctor propounds seven questions regarding which information should be collected by the Society before any attempt should be made to rationally fix the proper scientific time of marriage. At present the data accesible to the public and to the faculty are not sufficient for the purpose. Curiously enough while seeking for information, the Doctor recommends that the law of consent should be at once fixed at 12. This is medication without first knowing the nature of the disease. We hope the learned Doctor does not in his profession carry out this plan of practice.

THE District Magistrate of Alipore, we are glad to observe, has taken the proper steps to exclude touts from the Court premises. The mohurirs have been allowed to work as heretofore, and we hope the mukhtears and pleaders are satisfied. We cannot help pointing out to Mr. Baker that we were quite right in writing in our last issue that *bona fide* mohurirs *were* included in the list of touts presented to him. For we learn that he read out the names in the list in the presence of the mukhtears assembled before him and allowed them to retain in their employ those whom they claimed to be their mohurirs. All local legal practitioners are and should be thankful to the Magistrate for his prompt and kind action in the matter as soon as the hardship which they suffered from was brought to his notice. He has also been kind enough to withdraw a case instituted on behalf of the Empress against one Ramtaran Chatterji, under section 32 of the Legal Practitioners' Act. The accused was alleged to have acted as a legal practitioner without having been duly licensed under the Act to practise as such.

BURMA Courts and Burma offices evidently require a great deal of cleansing, and it is satisfactory to notice that the authorities are not wholly unmindful of the situation. Corruption and peculation closely following annexation are inevitable; but there should be no official apology forthcoming for the same, for unless the evils are nipped in the bud with a strong hand there is no knowing where matters may end. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has published a long resolution on the charges made against Mr. Buckle, Commissioner of the Eastern Division, Mr. Walton, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wall, Subdivisional Officer, and Captain Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, by Messrs. Moylan and Eddis, Counsel for Mr. Fforde, the Police Inspector, recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment for extortion and oppression. Sir Charles holds that the charges of partiality and grave irregularities against Mr. Buckle are unsupported, and entirely disbelieves them. Messrs. Johnson and Walton are commended for bringing to light Mr. Fforde's corruption and villainy, but zeal led Mr. Walton to commit irregularities which were sanctioned by Mr. Wall. The charges of scandalous oppression by the Police for the purpose of concocting evidence against Mr. Fforde are without foundation except in one case where there is some suspicion that the witness was tampered with by Police subordinates. The resolution is naturally of a milk and water character, for it is probably felt that in a newly acquired country officials have to be protected to a certain extent. This is perfectly intelligible, for the feeling prevails in better settled parts of the Empire than Burma.

THE Courts of law in Burma, however, seem to be more vigorous. Mr. Read, the Barrister, who was suspended on the 10th instant by the Judicial Commissioner for appearing in Court in a state of intoxication, put through counsel, a full apology promising that he would not offend again. His Honor said that he could not pass the offence unnoticed, and suspended Mr. Read from practising in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and Courts subordinate thereto for thirty days from the 10th instant, warning him that if the offence was repeated the punishment would be more severe. Five Burmans have been charged in Rangoon before the Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy with practising as Advocates in Upper Burma without licenses. The Registrar and Judicial Commissioner deposed that the certificates held by the prisoners were forgeries and the prisoners have been remanded. These cases are probably the first of a series of prosecutions for a similar offence.

THE result of the Chartered Bank fraud case has naturally caused dissatisfaction in business circles. It is unpardonable that there should be so great laxity in the management of institutions enjoying public confidence. No body knows what the extent of the alleged defalcations is, when it was committed and by whom. What has transpired in evidence will no doubt make the Court of Directors more vigilant in the future management of the Bank, and steps, we are told, have already been taken for improving the *personnel* of the establishment. That this would be necessary to guarantee continuance of public confidence goes without saying, and it must be a source of congratulation to the shareholders that a name alike distinguished for wealth, probity and business habits is to be connected with the future management of their affairs in the Cash Department, where the laxity was shown to have been the greatest. The directors will, of course, have to see the department properly protected against the wrath of European managers and assistants at refusal to "accommodate."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.— ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES of CHRONIC COUGH— This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Cough. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucuous surfaces of the throat, and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation, which p oduces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the throat and chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, introduced into medical practice by Dr. be Jongh and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Diseases complicated with consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keeprrs. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

SERIOUS floods have occurred on the rivers Rhone, Ardeche, and Herault. The vineyards, meadows and factories have been swamped, and many bridges and houses swept away. Several persons have been drowned and killed, and the loss sustained is immense. Disasters are breaking out in all parts of the world. The Nile threatens shortly to rise to a height unknown since the destructive floods of 1878 and the inundations are doing great ravages.

NEWS has reached Assam of a serious outbreak having taken place in Manipuri on the night of the 21st. The Maharaja has been deposed by his brothers and quietly accepts his fate. One of the belligerents gets the throne and the deposed Prince who is of an essentially religious turn of mind will pass his last days in Brindabun. Fight was shown at first and some lives lost, and the British Government was about to send re-inforcements for putting down the rebellion. In view, however, of the Maharaja's attitude of peace this will not be done.

A MARTIAL telegraph signaller of Delhi—of course European—has just been sentenced to pay the heavy fine of 25 rupees for kicking a miserable pankha-coolie to death. The miscreant who had the hardihood to die with the express purpose of putting the valorous soldier to trouble was lazy and what is more unpardonable full of spleen. The Civil Surgeon—possibly a native—deposed that the kick administered must have been very slight and gentle and "Lance Corporal Rigney of the Royal Irish Fusiliers," the poor ill-treated victim of the base conspiracy, himself said that he had *touched* the knave with the toe of his boot *only to rouse him* from his depraved lethargy and had not kicked in anger. He made a further atonement by paying the man's widow Rs. 200. The most perverse of critics cannot pretend that Rs. 225 is not a sufficiently good price for a worthless native life, even in these days of Exchange difficulties.

PORTUGUESE INDIA is in the enjoyment of the sweets of being submerged in the vortex of European politics. As a sequel of the political disturbances at Lisbon, Goa has had disturbances which would do discredit to any administration and fill peace-loving people with alarm and anxiety. It appears that there has been considerable friction for some time past between the rulers and ruled, and when a Deputy had to be sent recently to Portugal, to represent Goa in the Chamber, the Governor-General's nomination was counterbalanced by the popular election, and two Deputies were thus appointed. The Government accordingly quashed both the election and the appointment, and subsequently annulled the Municipal Council. To replace the Council the Governor-General nominated certain members whom the people refused to recognise, and the municipal election on Monday last was, therefore, the occasion of great excitement. Scenes of the wildest disorder prevailed, the following

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS

ON PORCELAIN

Any photograph transferred to Porcelain burnt in and thus rendered permanent. Original photographs returned uninjured.

Specimens on view at 13-5 Government Place.

R. HOTZ: PHOTOGRAPHER,

Sole Agent.

telegraphic summary of which received by a contemporary will be read with disgust :

All but Government voters were harassed as they made their way to the Municipal Hall, and on every side, the creatures of the Government tried to induce by threats the popular voters to espouse the Viceroy's cause. The people gradually grew restive and at last murmurs of rebellion were heard. A cordon of troops was formed round the Municipal Hall and the angry populace was forced back. The military fired on them, and then charged the unarmed multitude, bayonetting indiscriminately. Seventeen deaths are reported and a very large number of persons are said to have been wounded. The feeling of the troops towards the populace may be judged from the fact that after the mob had been broken at the point of the bayonet, and fled for shelter into a house near the Church, a continuous fusillade was maintained against the building. The place was crowded with hundreds of men who were too terrified to offer the smallest resistance. They thought themselves tolerably safe behind closed doors and windows ; but the troops poured volley after volley into the house and succeeded in killing ten persons. The utmost confusion prevails in Goa, and from latest advices I hear that Senher Carneiro, the Administrator of the province, who is reported to have given the first order to the military to charge the mob has fled from the city and is now in hiding The utmost indignation prevails among the Indo-Portuguese community of Bombay who favourably contrast their position with that of the subjects of Portugal in Goa.

THE eleventh prize exhibition meeting of the Jessore-Khulna Union was held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee on Monday last at the Albert Hall. In spite of bad weather there was a goodly gathering. The report showed steady good work upon which the promoters are to be sincerely congratulated. Education of the girls of the sister districts and moral and physical training of the boys chiefly engage their attention, and judging by the work of some that have come under the influence of the Union, our regret is that its operations are not more extensive. An essay upon the Duties of Married Women by one of the lady medalists, which has been fittingly given by way of an appendix to the annual report, will fully bear out our remarks, and amply repay perusal. The *modus operandi* of the Union does not at all conflict with Hindu customs and ideas, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Union deserves full support from the public.

THE dog-killing season in Calcutta has commenced, as any pedestrian may notice of a morning. The authorities have not been able, we suppose, to decide on a less objectionable method than one of clubbing the poor brutes to death. We would have congratulated ourselves if matters stopped there. Decapitation, however, follows, and though the victims are not subsequently hanged drawn and quartered, the headless trunks with blood streaming from them are exposed to public gaze till the corpses rot and swell much to the esthetic edification and sanitary improvement of the passers by. Could not *this* at all events be stopped ?

THE Government of Madras has decided to appoint a Committee of experts to consider and report on the lines on which expenditure can be most advantageously incurred on the water-supply and drainage of Madras city. This may be an outcome of the recent sanitary agitation.

WE have had another bloody conflict in Western India, and serious disturbance is reported from one of the important native States. According to a Bombay telegram a revolt occurred at Cambay, in the suppression of which 13 were killed, 20 wounded, and 200 taken prisoners. A year ago a system of taxation was in vogue in the Bombay Presidency, introduced after the new survey, All the ryots paid but those in Cambay city and two villages. This year these agitated and persuaded others not to pay. The imposition was the Dewan's, who was said to be their enemy and they decided to petition. The reply was that no legitimate grievance existed. An appeal to the Political Agent resulted similarly. Last week the ryots armed themselves, paraded the streets, and refused to pay any taxes. Efforts and reason with them failed and troops were brought in. They were urged to submit, but instead they sent a volley of stones and arrows. Troops then charged, with the result as stated above. Order was, however, soon after restored.

SOME of our contemporaries have rather severely criticised the action of those who expressed gratulation, at the Sessions Court on Saturday before last, on Babu Shama Churn Sen's escape, particularly the action of those at the conclusion of the trial that had the effrontery to cheer Mr. Jackson for his ability, boldness and eloquence. When we remember that the crowd consisted mostly of the friends, relatives and followers of the accused, the demonstration appears to be more natural and less objectionable than the congratulations which the murderer O'Hara, convicted by the clearest possible testimony of his own accomplices, received from those who were not his kith and kin, on his ill-deserved escape from the gallows by the aid of legal quibbles, ten thousand times weaker than the 'technicalities' on which Babu Shama Churn Sen's counsel relied and relied successfully for saving his client. Nor was the slight demonstration on the part of the friends of Babu Shama Churn Sen less unnatural or more objectionable than the ovation which was awarded to Mr. Rice of Burma, more recently on his being declared not guilty by six out of 9 Jurymen after his open confession to Sir Charles Crosthwaite and others that he had embezzled public money. But comparisons are proverbially odious, and we must not guage Anglo-Indian writers' opinion on the escape of a 'black' who was charged with a much less heinous crime, by what may have been expressed by them when a cold midnight murderer of another complexion cheated the hangman out of his dues. Babu Shama Churn's escape, moreover, has not evoked anything like public gratulation. We cannot, however, forget that Babu Shama Churn Sen was unanimously declared not guilty by a Jury with six European business-men on it, and three respectable native gentlemen, who gave the case their undivided and earnest attention for two good weeks, and who had the fullest possible opportunity of judging the evidence available. It was not the perverse verdict of a native majority going upon insufficient materials, and our contemporaries overlook the fact that Jurors had and have nothing to do with law and legal technicalities. On Mr. Jackson's motion their attendance was very properly dispensed with while the purely legal aspects of the case were being argued by him with so great ability. It was upon the facts placed before them and placed in the best way conceivable by no other than the learned Advocate General himself and by a Judge who is universally regarded as a great authority on criminal law, that they found the accused not guilty. As further facts that would have ensured a conviction were not forthcoming for inexplicable reasons, neither the Jury, nor the native public were to blame. Our contemporaries' regret should be, upon the evidence before them, that quite the wrong man was chosen for prosecution, and that some body besides the scapegoat of a cashier was not in the dock in his place or with him. Justice would probably then not have been cheated of her dues. We understand that full reports of the trial—fuller than those that our contemporaries have before them—will be sent to the Court of Directors in England. The defence won by its ability public sympathy, which was alienated by the prosecution by its malice and foolishness.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M A., Rector of Lea (Sept , 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76 ; Ten pupils, Rs 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

It is a wise precaution to administer Faliere's Phosphatine regularly to growing children. By its means we may avoid the faulty development of certain organs such as long bones, the glands generally &c., whence spring lymphatic and scrofulous affections, rickets and the deformities which accompany it.

A CHEAP Remedy:—Good advice.—The sages of all times and countries have said that it is better to be advised than to be praised. During great heat abstain from drinking too abundantly, and above all of iced alcoholic drinks: you lose your appetite and when the cold weather approaches you will be a martyr to affections of the stomach. If you want to quench your thirst without the risk of destroying your stomach, use Guyot's Tar. With a single bottle, you can prepare, if necessary, tar water enough to last for twenty days at least, you have also the advantage of strengthening yourself against colds and catarrhs.

We beg to state without fear of contradiction that Aubergier's Syrup is prescribed by a majority of the most celebrated Parisian physicians, to wit, Peter, Potain, Germain See, Grancher, Hayem, Bochard, Damaschino, Dieulafoi, Richelot, Strauss, Constantin Paul, Anger, Blachez, Rigal, Monod, Jules Simon, Chantford, Dujardin, Beaumetz, Royer, Grisolle, etc. etc. in cases of affections of the respiratory organs, bronchitis, spasmodic coughs, whooping cough, surexcitation of the nervous system, insomnia, chronic catarrhs, asthma, etc., and has always proved successful.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 24, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Upendra Chundra Mozumdar, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the district of Backerganj.

Babu Surendra Nath Mozumdar, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the district of Mozufferpur.

Mr E P Chapman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, transferred to the Sadr station of the district of Patna.

Mr J Scobell Armstrong, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for forty-two days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr W Maude Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, is appointed to act as Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and as such to act in the third grade of Magistrates and Collectors, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Scobell Armstrong, or until further orders.

Mr C Cuthbertson, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Maulvi Fazlur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for ten days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th July 1890.

Babu Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Babu Atal Behari Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant.

Babu Gopi Mohun Ghose, Khas Tehsildar of the Raojan Circle, Chittagong is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Jagut Chunder Das is appointed to act as Khas Tehsildar of the Raojan Circle, Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gopi Mohun Ghose or until further orders.

Babu Kamal Chunder Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the Fallacotta Teshl, in the Jalpaiguri district, is appointed to have change of the Mynaguri Tehsil in that district, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th July 1890.

Babu Bisseswar Das, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Fallacotta Teshl, in the Jalpaiguri district, from the 21st July to the 31st August 1890, both days inclusive.

Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Surendra Lal Mitra, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chota Nagpur Division, is posted to Singbhum.

Rai Nunda Kissore Das Bahadur, Assistant Superintendent Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATION.—Mr S C Hill, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, is appointed to act, until further orders, in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 25th June 1890th, Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, on furlough.

Mr. A. L. V. E W bank, Principal, Patna Collage, acted in class I of the Bengal Educational Service from the Ist July to the 14th August 1890, both days inclusive, vice Mr. G. Bellett, on privilege leave.

Mohamahopadhyaya Mohes Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E., Principal, Sanskrit College, acted in class II of the Benga Educational Service from the Ist Ju'y to the 14th August 1890, both days inclusive, vice Mr. A. L. V. Ewbank.

Mr. Phani Bhushan Mukerjee, Professor, Hugh i Co'lege, acted in c ass III of the Benga Educational Service from the Ist Ju'y to the 14th August 1890, both days inclusive, vice Mohamahopadhyaya Mohes Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.

Babu Brahma Mohan Mu ik, Inspector of Schoo's, Western Circ e, acted in the c'ass III of the Benga Educational Service from the 22nd Ju'y to the 14th August 1890, both days inclusive, vice Mr. A. C. Edwards, on furlough.

Mr. A. Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of state for India an extension of fourlough for one week.

MEDICAL.—The 23rd September 1890.—Assistant Apothecary J. Crabbe is appointed to be an Assistant Apothecary in the Presidency General Hospital, with effect from the date on which he Joined his appointment.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Amirto Lal Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Judge of the principal Courts of Small Causes, Magura, Jhenidah and Narail, vice Babu Mohendro Nath Bose.

Babu Purna Chandra Shome, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge, Patna, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Amirto Lal Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Babu Doorga Charan Sen, Muns f of Perozepur, in the district of Backerganj, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Perozepur Munsif, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Har Kumar Roy, or until further orders.

Mr H M Rustomji, an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Sealdah, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Poorno Chandra Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Alipur sub-division of the district of Jalpaiguri, is vested with the powers of a Munisif within the local limits of that sub-division.

Babu Preo Lal Dey is appointed to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta, vice Mr E S Gubboy, resigned.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Benches mentioned in the district of Bhagalpur, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

For the Independent Bench at Banka.

Babu Nund Lall Chowdhry.	Babu Busunti Lal Marwari.
" Saligram Singh.	" Het Lal Singh.
" Umrit Chowdhry.	" Budya Nath Bose.
" Udit Narain Jha.	" Ameer Proshad Singh.

For the Independent Bench at Mudehpurah.

Babu Kartick Prosad Chowdhry.	Babu Ramna Nand Patnaik.
" Hurbullub Narain Singh.	" Prem Lal Dass.

Babu Shama Podo Ghose.

For the Independent Bench at Soopole.

Babu Kissen Mun Singh.	Babu Sashi Nath Pattack.
" Bankey Behary Singh.	" Rajendra Narain Singh.
" Kisori Narain Singh.	" Janardan Singh.
" Gur Prosan Bajpai.	" Durga Dass Chatterjee.
Rajah Sureudro Narain Stngh.	" Sridhur Thakur.

For the Independent Bench at Sultangunj.

Munshi Karamut Ali.	Babu Shyam Lall Singh.
Mukdoom Buksh.	" Sis Nath Pandi.
Babu Sanki Lal Jha.	" Bunwari Lal Jha.

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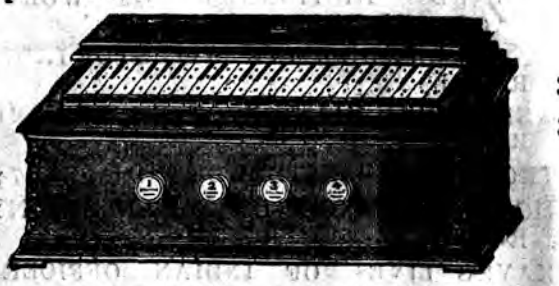

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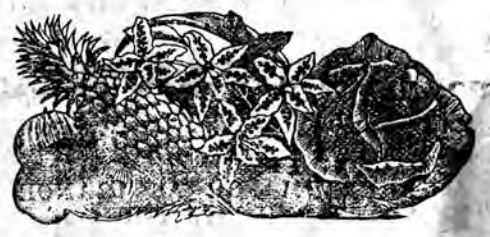

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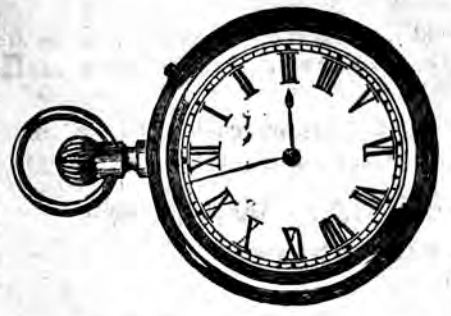

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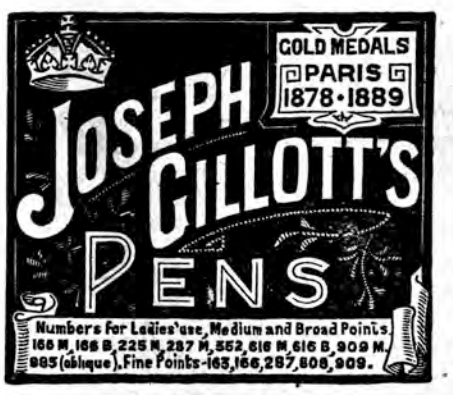
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